



## **What's New – November-December 2005**

### **Significant Documents**

2005 Report of the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.  
[United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, Annual Report] November 2005.  
<http://www.state.gov/r/adcompd/rls/55903.htm#introduction>

America's Place In The World 2005: Opinion Leaders Turn Cautious, Public Looks Homeward.  
[Pew Research Center quadrennial survey] November 2005.  
[http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Pew-Americas\\_Place\\_2005.pdf](http://www.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Pew-Americas_Place_2005.pdf)  
[pdf format, 110 pages]

Global Malaria Control: U.S. and Multinational Investments and Implementation Challenges.  
[United States General Accounting Office, GAO-06-147R] November 16, 2005.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06147r.pdf>  
[pdf format, 57 pages]

Offshoring Of Services: An Overview of the Issues.  
[United States General Accounting Office, GAO-06-05] November 2005.  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d065.pdf>  
[pdf format, 86 pages]

Precedents, Variables, And Options In Planning A U.S. Military Disengagement Strategy From Iraq.  
[U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute Monograph] October 2005.  
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/PUB627.pdf>  
[pdf format, 68 pages]

The Role of Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Market.  
[A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Paper] November 2005.  
<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/68xx/doc6853/11-10-Immigration.pdf>  
[pdf format, 35 pages]

Security Controls on the Access of Foreign Scientists and Engineers to the United States.  
[Center for Strategic and International Studies White Paper] October 2005.  
[http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/051005\\_whitepaper.pdf](http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/051005_whitepaper.pdf)  
[pdf format, 24 pages]

The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2005.  
[Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Report]. November 2005.  
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/a0200e/a0200e.pdf>  
[pdf format, 40 pages]

Trade Integration in the Americas.  
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33162] November 22, 2005.  
[http://opencrs.cdt.org/rpts/RL33162\\_20051122.pdf](http://opencrs.cdt.org/rpts/RL33162_20051122.pdf)  
[pdf format, 32 pages]

WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women.  
[Summary report of initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses]  
November 2005.  
[http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who\\_multicountry\\_study/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/index.html)  
[pdf format, report downloadable in nine sections]

## **DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT WEB SITES**

Scott, James K.

State and Local Government Review vol. 37, no. 2, 2005, pp. 151-165

Summary: The author, associate professor at the University of Missouri / Columbia, notes that municipal governments have a reputation for quickly adopting new technologies to serve their constituents, and have been at the forefront of developing Web sites to provide public services. This study analyzes twenty U.S. municipal government sites by five quality measures: transparency, ease of citizen-to-government transactions, connectivity, personalization, and usability. Scott notes that his study illustrates the challenges local governments face in maintaining a high-quality web site in a competitive and fast-changing online environment. His research suggests possible changes in the role in improving the quality of municipal governments' web sites that could be played by state governments and the federal government, which currently provides little support in local e-government initiatives.

### **CASES AND CONTROVERSIES**

Neil, Martha

ABA Journal vol. 91, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 38-42

Summary: Neil, a lawyer and writer for the ABA Journal, discusses judges' role in hearing "cases and controversies." The title, "Cases and Controversies," is what the Constitution says that judges decide, but judges also decide rights, according to Ted Olson, former US Solicitor General. The public, Congress, and losing parties in judicial decisions argue that judges and their decisions have over-reached their intended powers. Neil discusses important, emotional cases that have reached the courts and a new commission designed to educate the American public about the appropriate structure of government.

### **CLOSE, BUT NO DEMOCRACY**

Takeyh, Ray

National Interest no. 78, Winter 2004/2005, pp. 57-64

Summary: The author, senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, notes that the need for democratic reform in the Middle East has never been greater. The Arab regimes must create 100 million jobs over the next 15 years to accommodate a "youth bulge"; however, Takeyh writes that it is "difficult to see how any government in the Middle East can undertake meaningful economic reforms without political modernization." Instead of using pressure to compel Arab autocracies to comply with reform criteria, successive U.S. administrations have "opted for dialogue with the incumbent regimes", providing economic aid and technical assistance, which has resulted in incremental changes, rather than genuine reform. Takeyh writes that the Arab regimes have become liberal autocracies, in which token opposition is allowed, but the prerogatives of an entrenched elite remain intact. If the U.S. is serious about democratization in the Middle East, Takeyh argues, it should use its political and economic influence to place curbs on executive power, promote constitutional reform and an independent judiciary, and resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

### **DAMNED IF THEY DO, DAMNED IF THEY DON'T: JURORS' REACTIONS TO DEFENDANT TESTIMONY OR SILENCE DURING A CAPITAL TRIAL**

Antonio, Michael E.; Arone, Nicole

Judicature Vol. 89, No. 2, September-October 2005, pp. 60-66

Summary: The right of the accused to speak or not speak on one's own behalf in court is one of the foundations of U.S. criminal law. However, a defendant's testimony or silence may have an effect on the jury hearing the case. In this article, the authors explore whether or not defendants are penalized by juries for choosing to remain silent. The authors use graphs and charts to compare the effects of not testifying in both the guilt and punishment stages of the trial. They conclude that, although both testifying or not testifying can leave negative impressions with the jurors, not testifying results in jurors drawing their own conclusions about the defendant, despite explicit court instructions that it should have no impact on their judgments. According to the authors, when polling jurors about a defendant who did not testify, "many reported confusion or trouble understanding why the defendant would not take the stand to prove his or her innocence, and some even interpreted such silence as an indication or admission of guilt."

### **THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND PROPAGANDA: THE LIMITS OF LEGAL RESTRICTIONS**

Kosar, Kevin R.

Presidential Studies Quarterly Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2005, pp. 784-797

Summary: Kosar, an analyst in American national government at the Congressional Research Service, describes the difficulties in preventing federal agencies from using public funds to promote the agendas of presidents. Kosar notes that agencies do not track spending on public relations activity. Additionally, the line between appropriate public relations and propaganda is not easily defined, and the enforcement of laws against propaganda is tricky because of the separation of powers. There are laws restricting executive branch funding of propaganda and the author argues that passing new legislation is not enough. He contends that congressional oversight is necessary "to punish wayward agency behavior."

### **FAITH IN DEMOCRACY**

Ceaser, James W.

Weekly Standard Vol. 11, No. 8, November 7, 2005, pp. 26-34

Summary: The outcome of democratic reform in the Middle East will rely on addressing the problems associated with the interactions of faith and politics, writes author James Ceaser. Western fears of Islamic fundamentalism in the past lead to ambivalence about democracy in the Middle East, he notes. Now, threats by fundamentalists, he says, has lead many to ask why the West should support democracy in many countries, such as Iraq, where elections may bring fundamentalists to power. According to the author, one solution to this dilemma is "to determine whether the fundamentalism vs. democracy dilemma is as intractable as many have depicted it."

### **PLAYING BY THE RULE OF LAW**

Carter, Terry

ABA Journal vol. 91, no. 10, October 2005, pp. 50-56

Summary: The author notes that Serbia has a long way to go to show that it is serious about judicial independence and the rule of law, two musts for Serbia to gain entry into the European Union. Many see Serbia's EU membership as the only way to rescue the country's devastated economy. Notes a Serbian judge, "we have a low level of legal culture -- there is little understanding of law and the rule of law. We once had a defendant plead the Fifth Amendment, which we do not have by such a name in Serbia, because he saw it on [the TV show] LAW & ORDER." Carter says that Serbia is pinning its hopes for judicial independence on the success of the newly formed domestic court for dealing with war crimes and organized crime, problems that have a long history in the country. Upcoming elections in Serbia are expected to form a new government, Carter writes, which would be good for the new court. The new coalition government would have to back the court's mission, however, making the rule of law "more than a slogan" in Serbia.

## RETHINKING THE URBAN SPEEDWAY

Swope, Christopher

Governing vol. 19, no. 1, October 2005, pp. 26-34

Summary: For decades, highway engineers who worked for state government departments of transportation (DOTs) focused on building roads that were wider and straighter, to accommodate high volumes of fast-moving traffic. Swope, a Governing magazine staff writer, notes that this is an artifact of the construction of the Interstate Highway system after World War II, which required states to adhere to rigorously uniform standards in order to build a consistent national road network. However, when DOTs applied the same formula to state and local highways, which typically run through variegated urban and suburban settings, the result has been congested thoroughfares that are dangerous to pedestrians, and housing and commercial development approved by local governments that produces even more traffic and necessitates the building of even more roads. Many DOTs have discarded long-held methods of highway construction, and embraced "context-sensitive design", which takes local surroundings and input from local residents into account. This process has freed up many projects long stalled by local opposition; notes one engineer, "we can't build roads fast enough anymore."

## A STATE SHAPES UP

Perlman, Ellen

Governing vol. 19, No. 2, November 2005, pp. 60-61

Summary: Government agencies mired in red tape could benefit from the success in Iowa, where five state agencies volunteered to participate in Iowa's experimental charter program, which got under way in 2003. Perlman writes that what the agencies gave up in funding--for the corrections department, this meant a \$2.5 million cut over five years--they gained in flexibility and relief from government-mandated across-the-board budget cuts. In order to help close the budget gap, agencies could save money or earn revenue; in Iowa, charter agencies can keep 80 percent of new revenues they generate. Agencies do not receive legislative appropriations to provide their services -- they rely on good business practices and competition to be efficient and turn a profit. For budgeting and purchasing guidelines, Iowa has turned to the state of Washington for guidance; for oversight, charter agencies look to the Baltimore example.

## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS MISH-MOSH: THE SUPREME COURT FINESSES THE DECALOGUE

Presser, Stephen B.

American Spectator vol. 38, no. 8, October 2005, pp. 12-17

Summary: Presser examines the "arbitrariness" with which the modern Supreme Court interprets the role of religion in American society. While the First Amendment prohibits Congress from respecting the establishment of religion, Presser asks why the Court allows states to begin their sessions with a prayer but prohibits high schools from beginning a game with the same prayer. Army chaplains -- federally funded -- are another glaring contradiction. The Court now uses the Fourteenth Amendment (prohibiting Congress from making laws that abridge the rights of citizens) as the way to broaden the reach of the First Amendment -- the "incorporation doctrine." Those who challenge the doctrine (such as Alabama Justice Roy Moore) are subject to "academic and political vitriol" while a "mish-mosh" was created by the Court itself -- ordering the Commandments removed from Kentucky courtrooms but allowing tablets to stand before the Texas General Assembly. Ultimately, Presser presents a case for returning to a stricter interpretation of the constitution and a return to "justices committed to leaving the making of law to the legislative branches...rather than a shifting five-person coalition on the court." This, he says, was the original idea.

## TYRANTS ON TRIAL

Foss, Clive

History Today Vol. 55, no. 11, November 2005, pp. 48-51

Summary: The author examines the history of bringing tyrants to justice, from the first trial of its kind in modern times, King Charles I in England in 1649, to present-day dictators such as Slobodan Milosevic and Saddam Hussein. Foss discusses a number of questions these trials

raise, such as whether domestic or international judicial bodies should try them; for what offenses should they be tried; can their followers get a fair trial; what a just outcome would be; were their offenses illegal according to the laws in effect; and are the tribunals they face legitimate and competent to judge them. The author examines the basic problems of legality and fairness these trials raise, and the various purposes these trials serve, from revenge to reconciliation. Foss notes that international law has an increasing role in these trials, making the rendering of justice more complex.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY AND TRADE**

### **THE 35 MOST TUMULTUOUS YEARS IN MONETARY HISTORY: SHOCKS, THE TRANSFER PROBLEM, AND FINANCIAL TRAUMA**

Aliber, Robert Z.

IMF Staff Papers vol. 52, Special Issue, 2005, pp. 142-159

Summary: The author, an emeritus professor at the University of Chicago, discusses what he considers to be the most tumultuous period in international monetary history. He includes in this period the unprecedented failures of nearly one hundred national banking systems; the enormous swings in market exchange rates and their extensive deviations from real exchange rates; the large variability in the flows of national saving across national boundaries; and four major asset price bubbles (Japan; Sweden and two Nordic neighbors; Thailand, Malaysia, and several other countries in Southeast Asia; and the United States). The author says these events were inter-related and based on changes in the cross-border flow of funds, changes in the foreign exchange values of national currencies, changes in the prices of financial securities and real estate in countries that experience inflows of foreign funds, and prolonged economic booms. He questions whether these financial troubles were larger than in previous periods, or whether the impact was due to differences in the institutional structures -- especially the absence of parities for national currencies.

### **ENERGY INDEPENDENCE**

Deutch, Philip J.

Foreign Policy Vol. 84, No. 6, November/December 2005, pp. 20-25

Summary: Deutch, managing partner of the private equity firm NGP Energy Technology Partners, says energy independence is not a real option -- at least not anytime soon. Despite the impact of huge technological improvements to energy efficiency, he notes, the United States is becoming more, not less, dependent on foreign oil. He discusses, among other things, misconceptions about how oil prices are determined, the idea of decreasing coal use and increasing reliance on nuclear power, and whether or not customers are really willing to pay more for green energy. New energy technologies will provide the solutions we want, he asserts, and they are already making a difference. But clear thinking about energy supply requires a time frame measured in decades and an understanding of the trade-offs involved, he writes.

### **EXPORTING TEXTILES & CLOTHING: WHAT'S THE COST FOR LDCs?**

Knappe, Matthias

International Trade Forum No. 1, 2005, pp. 19-24

Summary: Knappe, senior market advisor at the International Trade Centre, says the end of quotas in the textile and clothing industry benefits large Asian producers, but other countries still have a stake in the business. It is not clear, he explains, what will happen in least developed countries (LDCs) and other small, vulnerable countries with low-value products, fragmented industries reliant on quota protection, and little regional cooperation. LDCs will need to change their strategy to survive the higher standards brought on by increased competition, he says. Some of Knappe's recommendations are: take over responsibilities along the textile and clothing value chain, accelerate South-South cooperation to tap into the markets of other developing countries, cooperate regionally to benefit as much as possible from preferential and differential treatment, and address weaknesses in trade facilitation to create the necessary enabling environment for business.

## A HARD WINTER, A THIN PIPELINE

Adams, Rebecca

CQ Weekly vol. 63, no. 39, October 10, 2005, pp. 2710-2717

Summary: CQ Weekly senior writer Adams warns that the U.S. faces a serious shortfall in natural gas supplies this winter; Hurricanes Katrina and Rita disrupted much of the gas production facilities in the Gulf of Mexico, which is the biggest domestic source of natural gas. Natural gas prices for home heating have doubled in the past year or so, and are expected to increase 50-70 percent in many parts of the country this winter. Adams notes that the hurricanes have only exacerbated a problem that has been neglected for years -- U.S. natural-gas production is plateauing or in decline, at the same time as U.S. demand for natural gas has grown tremendously. Virtually all electric power plants built in recent decades are gas-fired, and the majority of new houses built in the U.S. today are heated with natural gas. In addition, natural gas is vital throughout the economy as an industrial fuel and as chemical feedstock for a wide variety of products. Adams writes that there are no good short-term policy options available. The U.S. will either have to use less, or import large amounts of liquefied natural gas (LNG), but the infrastructure is not in place to bring in the quantities needed; constructing and bringing LNG import terminals online will take a minimum of 3-5 years. Some analysts are predicting an economic recession will come soon as a result of exploding energy costs.

## IN AGRICULTURAL TRADE TALKS, FIRST DO NO HARM

Polaski, Sandra

Issues in Science & Technology Vol. 22, No. 1, Fall 2005, pp. 27-30

Summary: Polaski, director of the Trade, Equity and Development Project at the Carnegie Endowment, says the economic demise of a poor country's agricultural sector -- brought on by trade liberalization -- before the development of viable alternative sectors for employment will consign poor countries to deeper poverty. She believes developing countries are right in their threat to block progress on trade liberalization for manufactured goods and services unless their concerns in the agricultural sector are addressed. Agricultural subsidies distort market prices and drive down the prices that poor farmers receive for their goods, she notes. The resulting lower prices do benefit consumers, but in places where large portions of the population earn their living in the agriculture sector, this benefit is largely overshadowed by increases in poverty, she explains. WTO negotiators need to acknowledge the pivotal role of farming as a major source of employment in developing countries, Polaski writes, and should give "special product" status to all crops that are cultivated by small-scale farmers to protect them from further reductions in tariffs or increases in import quotas.

## INTERNATIONAL PATENTS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION

Sharer, Paul; Simpkins, Martina

Biopharm International vol. 18, no. 9, September 2005, pp. 58-63

Summary: The protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) plays a key role in bilateral trade negotiations among international partners, according to the authors, both lawyers with the Washington, DC law firm of Mayer, Brown, Rowe and Maw. Strong U.S. patent laws have long fueled innovation in the biopharmaceutical industry, they note, and the U.S. government has consistently used bilateral and regional negotiations to improve IPR standards worldwide. These have helped establish U.S. biopharmaceutical companies as leaders in the world but these same companies still face the counterfeiting of patented products. In today's increasingly global markets, they say, new innovations and the development of the new, cutting-edge medicines depend on a better harmonization of patent laws and stronger protection for biopharmaceutical products. Markets such as China and India are important to the U.S. pharmaceutical industry, so many U.S. companies will try to enter these challenging markets and IPR will be important to bringing new and better medicines to patients. Much progress has been made through implementation of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and other patent standards, they say, but strong patent protections on par with those in the United States will require more effort by both the U.S. government and the industry.



### **THE INVISIBLE BANKERS**

Freedman, Michael

Forbes Vol. 176, No. 8, October 17, 2005, p. 94+

Summary: Freedman says terrorists, drug dealers and smugglers are using a global system as old as the Silk Road to finance their operations -- and, there is not much we can do about it. This informal remittance system -- called hawala in Arab countries -- is impossible to track since it is unregulated; involves little, if any, written records; and the funds typically start off "clean" and only become "dirty" much later. He notes that attempts to regulate informal remittance systems have been largely unsuccessful, as costs of compliance and cumbersome paperwork are driving legitimate, licensed operations out of business. In turn, he explains, customers seeking to send legitimate remittances home -- in the cheapest, fastest way possible -- tend move to the illegitimate money services operations that regulators wish to shut down.

### **IT'S THE ILLICIT ECONOMY, STUPID**

Naim, Moises

Foreign Policy Vol. 84, No. 6, November/December 2005, pp. 95, 96

Summary: The anti-money-laundering laws that many countries enacted after September 11, 2001, have done little to stem the global flow of illicit funds, says Naim. In fact, he points out, money launderers face only a 5 percent chance of being convicted; governments have failed to stop a wide range of illegal commerce, which today is valued at \$400 to \$600 billion a year. Three of the most profitable of these enterprises are the illegal arms trade (\$10 billion), international human trafficking (\$10 billion) and stolen art (\$3 billion). In the last decade, Naim reports, all of these illegal international trades have grown in size and scope. Since 1990, money laundering has grown at least twofold, reaching \$1 to \$1.5 trillion today as the criminals become more sophisticated. As illicit industries become big business, the criminals adopt the strategic thinking of big businesses: diversify, politicize, legitimize. Also like big businesses, he writes, they invest in lobbying, government relations and philanthropy. The difference is that now they are able to do it on a scale and with consequences that are without precedent.

### **THE KILLER THAT MATTERS MOST**

Spencer, Roy

Tech Central Station 18 November 2005

Summary: Spencer says that while research groups focus on deaths from global warming, the real killer in Africa is poverty and international trade policies that prevent them from protecting themselves from diseases that are easily preventable. Environmental and trade policies that benefit rich countries are obstacles to Africa's battle against poverty and disease, he states. Global warming and diseases are best confronted by the technological advances that come with wealth, he explains, so the developed world needs to make overcoming poverty the most important criteria for achieving environmental goals. This article is available online at: <http://www.techcentralstation.com/111805C.html>

### **A MARKET FOR IDEAS: A SURVEY OF PATENTS AND TECHNOLOGY**

Cukier, Kenneth

Economist Vol. 377, No. 8449, October 22, 2005, special insert

Summary: Intellectual property protection can be good for the technology industry as well as for consumers if handled carefully, says Cukier. Finding the right balance between protection and sharing will test the technology industry, policy makers and the public in years to come, he adds. Offering an historical perspective, the author says that ideas and innovation have become the world's most important resource, replacing land, energy and raw materials. Ideas, he says, are to the information age what the physical environment was to the industrial one: the raw materials of economic progress. Generating intellectual property is also less capital-intensive because it relies mainly on people rather than bricks and machinery. Cukier says that sharing intellectual property can be more profitable than keeping it to oneself because sharing can ensure the ideas are taken all the way through to the market. Further, he says, China and India have both learned to challenge Western tech firms through innovation, not just cheap labor, although the United States and Japan still lead the world in terms of numbers of annual patents granted. Article available

online at: [http://www.economist.com/printedition/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=5014990](http://www.economist.com/printedition/displaystory.cfm?story_id=5014990)

### **OUR FAITH-BASED FUTURE**

Crook, Clive

Atlantic Monthly vol. 296, no. 5, December 2005, pp. 37-38

Summary: The author, senior editor of Atlantic Monthly, notes that the Democrats were once the big spenders and the Republicans were the fiscal conservatives; however, now the Republican Party "is the new, undisputed champion of big government." In the last several years, the country has seen an explosion of public borrowing, brought about in part by tax cuts, but also by homeland-security spending after Sept. 11, the war in Iraq and Hurricane Katrina relief. Muted protests by some GOP members of Congress have been largely drowned out, with the White House stating that the deficits will eventually abate and that economists have been erroneously predicting economic meltdown for years. The author argues that the deficits have never been this high, noting that foreign investors, which are bankrolling much of America's debt, are less enamored of U.S. assets than in the past, and may one day decide to divest themselves of U.S. dollars. Crook believes that "this fiscal environment is more dangerous than any other America has faced in its modern history - without corrective action, the sky may fall."

### **GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION (GIC)**

#### **50 BEST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL JOURNALISTS**

Graff, Garrett

Washingtonian December 2005, pp. 50-58

Summary: In a year in which journalists have taken as many hits as plugs, the author notes, the journalism field in Washington is as cutthroat as ever. An increase in the number of news outlets means an increase in journalists, and quantity does not necessarily translate into quality. This article outlines, in the opinion of journalists, who the fifty best and most influential reporters and writers are; the author notes that journalists who may be popular are not necessarily the most influential in Washington. Some names have been on the list since 1973, including Robert Novak (Chicago-Sun Times) and Bob Woodward (Washington Post). Many are newcomers, including Steve Coll (New Yorker), who recently won the Pulitzer for his book on terrorism, and Judy Miller (New York Times), for her commitment to ethical reporting and influence on the media. A companion section looks at the "up-and-comers", who are reporting through the Internet, blogs, and other non-traditional media, and ruffling lots of government feathers in the process.

#### **ARE ANTIBIOTICS KILLING US?**

Sachs, Jessica Snyder

Discover Vol. 26, No. 11, November 2005, pp. 36-41

Summary: Hundreds of species of bacteria occur throughout the human body, and their functions are not fully understood. Antibiotic drugs used to kill infection-causing bacteria can kill benign or helpful bacteria, too. Overuse of antibiotics leads to drug-resistant strains of the target species, and scientists have demonstrated that bacteria can exchange genes across species, thus spreading drug resistance. Severe, often deadly infections can occur when resistant bacteria normally found in the digestive system are introduced into other parts of the body via wounds or surgery. Researchers are trying to learn the role of bacteria in chronic disease development, particularly when a species is found in tissue far from where it usually occurs, such as the presence in arteries of oral bacteria commonly found in plaque deposits, or a variety of chlamydia in brain cells of Alzheimer's patients. With more bacterial species becoming drug-resistant, scientists, if not medical practitioners, are becoming alarmed over the widespread use of antibiotics and they wonder if we are learning too late that such use, especially in long-term treatment for chronic disease, may cause greater harm than good. The author is a science and health journalist and former editor of Science Digest. Available online at <http://www.discover.com/issues/nov-05/features/are-antibiotics-killing/>



### AVIAN FLU: BUSINESS THINKS THE UNTHINKABLE

Carey, John

Business Week November 28, 2005, pp. 36-39

Summary: This article argues that there will be a global flu pandemic "sometime, somewhere" and details how multinational corporations are preparing for this possibility, as well as the economic problems that a massive viral outbreak could cause. The author states that the pandemic will most likely begin in Asia, due to close mingling of large numbers of people and poultry that is exposed to new strains of flu that could then jump to humans. At the pessimistic end, the direst predictions are that a flu crisis could precipitate a worldwide economic depression and cause hundreds of thousands of deaths in the United States alone, as well as disrupt essential public services throughout the world. Corporations, however, are beginning to plan for this possibility by staying abreast of the latest information, making it possible for employees to work from home, preparing to pull their people out of the worst locations, and cross-training employees in the event of mass absenteeism. Other possible measures: improving air circulation at the office, staggering work hours, and persuading people not to come to work and spread disease to others when they're feeling sick themselves.

### GROUNDWORK FOR CHANGE: THE TEMPEST IN YOUR MORNING CUP

Howard, Brian C.

E: The Environmental Magazine vol. 16, no. 6, November/December 2005, pp. 26-35

Summary: Globally, more than 500 billion cups of coffee are made each year. But the average consumer is scarcely aware that coffee production is the cause of widespread deforestation, loss of biodiversity, pollution and social ills -- but that it also has the potential to reverse these problems. About 30 years ago, many coffee farmers began converting to "technified" or "full-sun" production, which provides improved short-term yields of around 30 percent. Ecologists now realize that full-sun production has serious consequences for the environment and human health. In 1980, scientists in Guatemala discovered that the forest canopy of shade-grown coffee farms could support biodiversity that approximates natural forests, in contrast to agribusiness-driven full-sun monocultures, which lack the nutrients provided by the surrounding environment, and require large amounts of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Big coffee companies are not moving in the direction of sustainability, but activists have forced them to pay attention. A growing number of environmentally responsible options now line the shelves of coffee shops and supermarkets, so consumers can help promote sustainability in coffee production. Available online at <http://www.emagazine.com/view/?2929>

### HOPE IN HELL: WHEN THE WORLD FORGETS

Girardet, Edward

National Geographic Vol. 208, No. 6, December 2005, pp. 17-42

Summary: Reporter Girardet returns to Aceh, Indonesia -- where he had once covered the province's civil war -- less than a month after the devastation of the December 24, 2004 tsunami. Governments and private citizens responded to that disaster with an unprecedented outpouring of almost seven billion dollars in emergency relief. The author reports on how the uneven allocation of international aid negatively affects the ongoing and severe conflicts and emergencies desperately requiring resources in Uganda, Iran, Afghanistan and elsewhere. Through re-direction of aid dollars to areas of most urgent need and small reconstruction and reintegration projects carried out with the input of local residents, relief workers continue to aid stricken communities after the media circus has moved on.

### HOW SHOULD WE SET PRIORITIES?

Gibbs, W. Wayt

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 3, September 2005, pp. 108-115

Summary: The author, senior writer for Scientific American, notes that the world faces no shortage of problems. The scientific community can help us understand which long-term problems need the most attention; however, even in advanced democracies, long-term planning and persistence is seldom rewarded, and the public attention span is usually limited to election cycles. Gibbs believes that governments and international agencies have failed to fully engage

the private sector, noting that economic mechanisms may achieve progress at a quicker pace than the command-and-control governmental model. Gibbs points to the amendment made to the Clean Air Act in 1990, that allowed sulfur-dioxide emissions trading among power plants; he concedes that the plan has flaws, because only Congress can adjust emissions caps. Even though this experience not achieved its environmental goal of reducing acid rain, Gibbs believes that each new market mechanism "takes a step up the learning curve". This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

#### HUMAN POPULATION GROWS UP

Cohen, Joel E.

Scientific American vol. 293, no. 3, September 2005, pp. 48-55

Summary: Cohen, Professor of Populations at Rockefeller and Columbia universities, writes that the global human population will grow to about 9 billion people by the middle of this century, and will undergo unprecedented changes in the balance between young and old, and rich and poor. He notes that virtually all of the growth will occur in urban areas of developing countries. Falling fertility rates and increased longevity will expand the proportion of elderly people. Migrants from countries with traditionally high fertility rates who go to developed regions where fertility rates are lower, such as Europe or North America, often adopt the low-fertility patterns of those countries. Cohen notes that the growing urban populations in the developing world will put more farmland out of production, because most cities grew up in prime agricultural regions. This article is one of a special series, CROSSROADS FOR PLANET EARTH, in the September issue of Scientific American.

#### IMMIGRATION TESTS HOLLAND'S TOLERANCE

Stokes, Bruce

National Journal Vol. 37, No. 45, November 5, 2005, pp. 3466-3468

Summary: Stokes, international economics columnist for the National Journal, notes that the Netherlands, long a haven for refugees from around the world, including the Pilgrims, is now reappraising its attitude concerning immigration. The major concerns are that immigrants from non-Western countries outnumber those from Western countries by more than eight to one, and that the newcomers are not integrating into Dutch society; rates of intermarriage between migrants and native Dutch have been declining. In response to voters' concerns, the government has begun requiring everyone to carry government-issued identification for the first time since World War II and is considering a requirement that all applicants for residence visas pass a test on Dutch language and culture before entering the country. They are also considering banning dual citizenship. Questions about the nature of the welfare state, retirement age, and the role of women have also surfaced in what the author calls a Pandora's box of issues, which "may foreshadow similar wide-ranging debates throughout Europe, and possibly the United States as well."

#### PREPARING FOR A PANDEMIC

Gibbs, W. Wayt; Soares, Christine

Scientific American Vol. 293, No. 5, November 2005, pp. 44-54

Summary: As the H5N1 bird flu virus spreads to more countries and new cases of human infection occur, resulting in the death of about half those infected, there is growing concern that this virus could mutate enough to cause a global influenza pandemic and claim millions of lives. Scientists, medical experts, and government officials are assessing the strengths and weaknesses of public health systems and developing plans to respond to such a pandemic. The authors review progress on four lines of defense: surveillance to detect outbreaks, methods to contain outbreaks, vaccine development and medical treatments. The authors note that no government is prepared at this time to deal with a pandemic and "responses will vary locally as individual countries with differing resources make choices based on political priorities as much as on science." The authors are staff at Scientific American. Currently available on the Scientific American web site: <http://www.sciam.com>

## A WINTER HUNT

Vitebsky, Piers

Natural History Vol. 114, no. 10, December 2005/January 2006, pp. 30-35

Summary: The fantasy of flying reindeer enchants children around the world at Christmas, but in one remote and frozen part of the world, the flying reindeer is captured in artworks 3,000 years old. In Siberia, life of the Eveny nomads is dependent on the reindeer. The skin and fur of the animals is especially adapted to the frigid climate, the coldest inhabited place in the world, and the Eveny nomads dress themselves like their animals in order to survive. One of the most widely dispersed indigenous peoples on Earth, the Eveny have driven their reindeer from the Urals in the West to the Pacific in the East. Their art and legends conjure up a antlered creature that flies, and the author says it is easy to imagine as racing reindeer hooves create a plume of ice crystals on a frozen lake.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

### AVOIDING A DEMOCRACY COUP IN BAKU

Stokes, Bruce

National Journal Vol. 37, No. 44, October 29, 2005, pp. 3382-3384

Summary: Stokes, international economics columnist for the National Journal, notes that an international consortium is developing an oil field in the Caspian Sea that is expected to satisfy about a quarter of all new global petroleum demand over the next decade and bring in some \$200 billion in revenue for Azerbaijan. This influx of wealth has increased the importance of the upcoming national parliamentary elections slated for November 6. In a country known for chronic corruption, the struggle for political control, and hence the oil revenue, is becoming intense. Although ninety percent Muslim, Azerbaijan has long prided itself on secularism, and Islamist extremism is has not yet been disruptive. The author notes that the U.S. has a stake in Azerbaijan's post-election stability, because of the oil resources, and to prevent Islamist extremist groups from gaining a foothold. The Pentagon is seeking an airbase in Azerbaijan. Stokes notes that frustration with cronyism and corruption in the government could turn the public toward Islamic groups who portray themselves as honest brokers.

## DEMOGRAPHICS AND SECURITY: THE CONTRASTING CASES OF PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH

Fair, Christine C. Et Al.

Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies vol. 28, no. 4, Summer 2005, pp. 53-76

Summary: The authors note that during the time since Bangladesh split from Pakistan during the 1971 civil war, the two countries have gone down very divergent paths. Pakistan has a patchwork of competing ethnic groups, and contends with Islamist extremism and several security issues, including border disputes with Afghanistan, nuclear arms rivalry and the long-running conflict over Kashmir with India, and difficult relations with Iran. Bangladesh, with a more moderate form of Islam, a more homogeneous population and fewer external security concerns, has developed a parliamentary democratic system. Both countries are facing considerable population pressures and competition for natural resources; Bangladesh has been more receptive to NGOs, and has pursued an ambitious family-planning campaign, whereas in Pakistan, the government has relied on the support of religious parties opposed to contraception. A possible source of conflict between Bangladesh and India is the potential for a major influx of Bangladeshis into the comparatively lightly-populated provinces of northeastern India. The authors believe that U.S. policymakers should recognize these and other potential sources of conflict in South Asia.

## FORCING CHOICES: TESTING THE TRANSFORMATION OF HAMAS

Malka, Haim

Washington Quarterly Vol. 28, No. 4, Autumn 2005, pp. 37-52

Summary: The author discusses the possible implications of bringing Hamas into Palestinian electoral politics. Hamas enjoyed tremendous success in recent municipal elections and they are now participating at the national level as well. Skeptics argue that electoral politics does not make

an organization like Hamas democratic, and that once Hamas has secured its position in the government, it will resume its campaign of terror. The skeptics compare Hamas to Hizbollah, which has raised its political profile by participating in Lebanese national elections for two decades; it has, however, maintained a militia throughout this time. Proponents of bringing Hamas into the political process, such as Mahmoud Abbas, argue that political activity will ultimately moderate the movement. Continuing to marginalize Hamas would ensure that the movement would continue terrorist attacks; bringing Hamas into electoral politics does have risks, notes the author, but Abbas is not in a position to disarm Hamas militarily even if he wanted to.

### **GRAND STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH OTHER STATES IN THE NEW, NEW WORLD ORDER**

Miskel, James F.

Naval War College Review vol. 58, no. 1, Winter 2005, pp. 63-75

Summary: Miskel, with the Naval War College, analyzes the allocation of American security-related assistance to other states. He concludes that it would be most effective to base this allocation upon the other country's potential contribution to specific efforts in the war on terrorism. Currently, state-to-state assistance programs are allocated on the basis of assumptions about the role a particular nation plays in the global war on terrorism. Countries are categorized as either pivotal, buffer or failing states and aid is allocated accordingly. This approach is inconsistent with the security threat that the U.S. faces in the early twenty-first century. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.nwc.navy.mil/press/Review/2005/Winter/art3-w05.htm>

### **IF AMERICA LEFT IRAQ**

Rosen, Nir

Atlantic Monthly Vol. 296, No. 5, December 2005, pp. 42-44

Summary: The author, who has spent a lot of time in Iraq reporting on the occupation, argues that a growing majority of Iraqis would like the American occupation to end sooner rather than later. He chronicles the daily annoyances of the occupation, such as enduring constant searches and arrests. Sunni and Shiite groups alike have called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq. The argument for keeping U.S. troops in Iraq has always been that a civil war would break out without the presence of American troops; however, Rosen writes that a civil war is already under way because of the U.S. presence. The occupation fuels Sunni hostility toward Shiites who work with the coalition; Sunni politicians are also currently branded as traitors if they take part in the political process. The author writes that all of the Sunni fighters he spoke to told him that they were fighting for revenge for the destruction and humiliation that are a result of any occupation.

### **LET THEM BREATHE**

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Economist Vol. 377, no. 8453, November 19, 2005, p. 63

Summary: This staff-written article discusses the implications of Secretary Rice's successful diplomatic foray into the Middle East, which resulted in a deal on the Rafah border crossing between Gaza and Egypt. This deal "could lead towards a better, freer life for Palestinians" and perhaps momentum for peace. The final agreement on the border crossing leaves it in the control of Palestinian officials, with Israeli and European officers in place also to prevent terrorists from using the border crossing. However, the Rafah border opening is "only a start," and that Palestinians will need more outlets to trade with one another and with the outside world if they are to develop a peaceful economy. Palestinian progress on this front, the authors predict, could be uneven due to continuing Israeli security needs.

### **PEACEMAKING IN KASHMIR: FROM PHYSICAL TREMOR TO POLITICAL EARTHQUAKE?**

Renner, Michael

World Watch Global Security Brief No. 8, December 6, 2005

Summary: The author, director of the Global Security Project at the WorldWatch Institute, writes that the October 8 earthquake that struck northern Pakistan and Kashmir "cut through a fault line of conflict that has divided Pakistan and India for 58 years". The quake "paid no heed to human-drawn boundaries", and the enormous toll it exacted, and the need for relief and rebuilding

efforts, required that both countries overcome their long-standing political divide. Beyond the immediate need to provide aid to the quake's victims, Renner argues that the disaster presents a unique opportunity for Pakistan and India to overcome decades of hostility, solve the Kashmir conflict, and reduce military expenditures so that scarce funds can be used for urgent social needs. He notes that the catastrophic December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami led to a breakthrough peace agreement between the Indonesian government and Aceh's GAM rebels. He argues that "the physical tremor in Kashmir needs to translate into a political earthquake that jolts deeply-ingrained status-quo thinking." Available online at <http://www.worldwatch.org/features/security/briefs/8>

#### **PRIVATIZING FOREIGN POLICY**

Cohen, Michael A.; Kupcu, Maria Figueroa

World Policy Journal Vol. 22, No. 3, Fall 2005, pp. 34-52

Summary: The authors, co-directors of the Privatization of Foreign Policy Project at the World Policy Institute, contend that non-state actors have not just influenced the domestic policy agendas of national governments, but that increasingly, their influence is being felt internationally. Through the use of the Internet, civil-society groups are evolving into transnational coalitions whose vision and resources have mobilized citizens to force states to focus on a variety of issues. The authors discuss recent developments in the field and cite numerous examples. They conclude that the "influence of non-state actors is only going to intensify, and finding the proper balance between the responsibilities and accountability of public and private actors may well become the foremost policy challenge of the twenty-first century."

#### **THE ROLE OF U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS; NEW DOCTRINE FALLS SHORT OF BUSH PLEDGE**

Kristensen, Hans M.

Arms Control Today Vol. 35, No. 7, September 2005, pp. 13-19

Summary: Kristensen writes that the new Bush administration draft doctrine on nuclear weapons relies heavily on nuclear weapons possibly paving the way for pre-emptive use should it become necessary. The author writes that a limited, pre-emptive nuclear option derives from a belief by military planners that nuclear deterrence could fail at some future date and that the U.S. needs to be capable technically of striking before the enemy does. Instead of reducing the role of nuclear weapons, Kristen says, the new doctrine will result in a significant number of weapons remaining on high alert. Conventional forces would complement, not replace, nuclear weapons. Kristensen points to a section on theater nuclear operations, noting that the distinction made in earlier guidance between long-range strategic and short-range non-strategic nuclear weapons has now become blurred. He said the emerging doctrine, which is supposed to be completed before the end of 2005, also describes missile defense as a way "to enhance survivability of nuclear forces and increase offensive capabilities." Kristensen writes that the new nuclear doctrine marks a shift towards making nuclear weapons "...just another tool in the toolbox." He suggests that terrorism and the risk of proliferating weapons of mass destruction seems to have "spooked" the administration into continuing and deepening its reliance on nuclear deterrence. This article is available on the Internet at [http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2005\\_09/Kristensen.asp](http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2005_09/Kristensen.asp)

#### **THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS OF POLITICAL LIBERALIZATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

Zambelis, Chris

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 3, Autumn 2005, pp. 87-102

Summary: Zambelis, Middle East policy analyst with Hicks and Associates, discusses the changes in U.S. policy toward the region since 9/11 and the long-term strategic implications of a democratic Middle East, noting that the Middle East and Islamic world is an "anomaly" where authoritarian rule continues to dominate. He points out that democratic governments would not necessarily be pro-American, that "extremists with a tyrannical vision can also exploit democracy to attain power, only to abolish the democratic institutions that elevated them." He believes that Washington's low credibility will undercut reform initiatives in the region, adding that finding a solution to the Israel-Palestinian impasse and creating a viable Palestinian state would go far to



enhance American prestige in the Islamic world. He argues that official speeches praising the virtues of Islam and American democracy are of limited use -- "in the end, action, not rhetoric, will win hearts and minds."

#### WHY THE STRONG LOSE

Record, Jeffrey

Parameters Vol. 35, No. 4, Winter 2005-06, pp. 16-31

Summary: The author, professor at the Air War College in Montgomery, Alabama, notes that, since World War II, all instances in which major use of military force by the U.S. failed -- in Vietnam, Lebanon, and Somalia -- were "against materially weaker enemies. ... In each case the American Goliath was militarily stalemated or politically defeated by the local David." Citing numerous researchers and strategists, and using examples from the American Revolution to Algeria and Vietnam, as well as Iraq, he describes how the "strong, especially democracies, lose to the weak when the latter brings to the test of war a stronger will and superior strategy reinforced by external assistance." He recommends that the U.S. create ground and air support forces dedicated to performing stability and support operations, including counterinsurgency.

### U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

#### ARTISTS AND THEIR (ROLE) MODELS

Landi, Ann

ArtNews vol. 104, no. 11, December 2005, pp. 132-135

Summary: Where once it was easy to see the influence of a master teacher in the formative stages of an artist's work, today's artists are influenced by a "diverse and diffuse array of people and experiences," writes Landi. Although teachers still have an important influence, present-day artists are encouraged to break free from the past and find their own voice. This article describes how "colleagues and family, travel, museum shows or individual works of art, movies and architecture" have inspired a number of artists, affected their sensibilities, and changed their preconceptions. For example, the work of seventeenth-century Spanish sculptor Luisa Roldan was a major influence on painter Audrey Flack, while a visit to the Middle East dramatically changed artist Robert Kushner's work and his attitude toward pattern and decoration.

#### BLOWN AWAY BY KATRINA

Hughes, Alan Et Al.

Black Enterprise vol. 36, no. 4, November 2005, pp. 148-155

Summary: In this special report on the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Hughes examines the hurricane's impact on over 60,000 black-owned businesses in the devastated region through the perspectives of economists, experts, and entrepreneurs. Arguing that black businesses must participate in the rebuilding process, Hughes predicts that it could provide "just the stimulus black business will need" -- but only if the black community is represented when the contracts for construction and related businesses are awarded. Sidebars provide statistics on black-owned businesses in Louisiana and Mississippi and outline the actions a number of these companies took to help the victims of the storm.

#### BOOMER CENTURY

Zeitz, Joshua

American Heritage vol. 56, no. 5, October 2005, pp. 32-49

Summary: In this examination of the "Baby Boom" generation, Zeitz asks, "What's going to happen when the most prosperous, best-educated generation in history finally grows up? (And just how special are the baby boomers?)" He discusses the trends that caused the explosion of births between 1946 and 1964, describes the societal forces that shaped this group rooted in time instead of place or race, and explores both the contradictory and unifying aspects of the generation that continues to define "the limits and promise of American life." Sidebars look at the baby boomers' cars, toys, and movies; feature a photo gallery of famous boomers; include a defense of the generation by novelist Benjamin Cheever; and provide a bibliography. Available

online at <http://www.americanheritage.com/articles/web/20051025-baby-boom-boomers-1960-1970-1980.shtml>

### **DIVIDED OVER IMMIGRATION**

Delson, Jennifer

Hispanic October 2005, pp. 18-24

Summary: The author notes that a recent survey by the Pew Hispanic Center shows that the Hispanic population in the U.S. is no longer the monolith many assume it to be - and Hispanics are increasingly divided over the issue of illegal immigration. Some believe that the continuing influx of illegal Hispanic immigrants "brings down the status of the group" by worsening the atmosphere in established Hispanic communities and draining funds for public services. Still, the majority of Hispanics favor some kind of legal status that would allow undocumented immigrants to work openly, and not have to make the dangerous trip through the Southwest desert. Many favor beefing up the U.S. Border Patrol, but are opposed to private-citizen vigilante groups. Delson notes that this survey is a sign of the complexity of views among the Latino population across the U.S.

### **ELEGANT VINTAGE**

McDonough, John

Down Beat vol. 72, no. 5, May 2005, pp. 34//40

Summary: The music and lyrics of Nat King Cole, one of America's great jazz performers and singers, has not lost its appeal even after four decades since his death. The author notes that Cole was the first black singer to cross over into the cultural mainstream, joining such greats as Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra. McDonough writes that Nat King Cole was the product of a music industry that no longer exists -- centered around music publishers who concentrated on the song, not the performance. Cole was a reluctant pioneer in a period of still-widespread discrimination, preferring to be apolitical and focus on his work. The longevity of his songs is largely due to the enduring quality of his lyrics, and the absence of period gimmickry that too many pop singers are inclined to do.

### **FULBRIGHT CONNECTS WITH THE MUSLIM WORLD**

Lipka, Sara

Chronicle of Higher Education November 4, 2005, pp. A47-A49

Summary: Fulbright, the United States' best-known academic-exchange program, is increasing its focus on the Muslim world, strengthening its ties with critical countries and establishing a short-term exchange program for professors from Muslim countries. Exchanges were reopened with Afghanistan and Iraq in 2003. The Fulbright program has also established outreach programs to high-school and undergraduate students in the Muslim world in an effort to reach more than just those countries' elites. The article includes features on three Fulbright exchange participants from Afghanistan, Egypt or Iraq who relate their experiences in the U.S.

### **PROTECTING NATIONAL RESOURCES**

Murray, Steve; Fan, Yuan-An

Foundation News and Commentary vol. 46, no. 4, July/August 2005, pp. 16-17

Summary: The authors note that the long-term future of many American foundations is precarious. Most foundations are established by wealthy individuals, and rely on an initial endowment or substantial donation, which is invested in the financial markets. U.S. Internal Revenue Service regulations require private foundations to draw at least 5 percent a year from their fund to support charitable causes; additionally, most foundations incur 6 percent or more of annual expenses, and this does not take inflation into account. If market returns and foundation spending continues at current rates, their long-term viability is "far from assured". Foundations will be faced with either reducing their charitable goals or investing more aggressively. The authors, both investment analysts, believe that foundations need to maintain a more diversified and flexible investment portfolio.

## "WE WILL SWING AGAIN": A SPECIAL REPORT ON NEW ORLEANS

Koransky, Jason Et Al.

Down Beat vol. 72, no. 11, November 2005, pp. 32-42

Summary: Hurricane Katrina wreaked devastation on New Orleans -- and wiped out its music scene. The birthplace of jazz is a wreck: clubs were destroyed and musicians forced to flee to all parts of the country. In this series of articles, six authors interview jazz and other musicians on what they endured during the hurricane and ensuing floods, discuss what the future of music will be in New Orleans, and how music will play a role in the Crescent City's recovery.

## [YOU NEVER KNOW](#)

Foster, Ken

Poets & Writers November/December 2005, pp. 48-54

Summary: Ernest Gaines, author of such landmark novels as THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS JANE PITTMAN and A LESSON BEFORE DYING, has been recognized as a master at creating portraits of life in the shadow of slavery in rural Louisiana. His character-driven fiction acknowledges the lingering hierarchy among the African-American, mixed-race Creoles and white landowners, all of whom find themselves tied irrevocably to the land on which they were raised. Now, 40 years after his first novel appeared, readers have his first book in a dozen years, a collection of essays and short stories called MOZART AND LEADBELLY. For Gaines, in whose fictional world every individual is significant, writing remains what it has always been -- an act of discovery.

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## **Books**

Parlamento Terimleri Sözlüğü: Türkçe-İngilizce, İngilizce-Türkçe /  
by İrfan Neziroğlu. - Ankara; TBMM Basımevi, 2005.

**If you have more questions, please contact the IRC at Tel: 4688082**